THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MON'Y sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENIN-We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer can-vassers, and they are generally honest and but persons who confide their subus to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price. ADDITIONES, RENEWALS, ETC.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in

CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is collected from every section in regard to Grand Army, School Veterans, Pension, Military, Agnel Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary and under no circumstances guarantee postage, and under no circumstances; heir publication at any special date. essali communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER. NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 22, 1892.

ATTENTION, COMRADES!

Have Your Letters Addressed to "Grand Army

Place.

The Postmaster of Washington has decided to establish a branch Postoffice on Grand Army Place for the convenience of tens of thousands of comrades who will be congregated on those grounds during the great Reunions. Therefore all comrades may have their letters addressed to themselves, "Branch Postoffice, Grand Army Place."

It will be better if they will have their corps added also. Then the letters can be sent directly to Corps Headquarters and delivered from them. This will be like old army times. Think of this, comrades, and leave full directions at home to address you at "Branch Postoffice, Grand Army Place," with your corps added. Don't forget this.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

A SPLENDID PAPER VERY CHEAD

The Imrican Farmer from Nov. until End of 1892 for 25 Cents.

The American Farmer is the oldest agrienltural paper in America, having been published in Baltimore since 1819.

Last Winter it passed into the hands of a new ma gement, who have greatly enlarged and improved it. It is now a superb journal of 32 large pages, with a handsome cover, and finely illustrated. It is issued on the 1st and 15 h of each month, and gives a the money than any other agricultural paper in the country. All the leading agricultural writers contribute to it, and great amounts of money are constantly being expended to secure the best available information on all

The American Farmer is thoroughly nonpartisa: 410 politics, but is a strong advocate of protection upon every farm product which comes into injurious competition with those of foreign countries. It is particularly earnest in its support of the tariff on wool industry of this country until our own farmers will supply every pound of wool and mutton that our people require. It devotes considerable space every issue to information in regard to sheep-raising and the discussion of matters of interest to flock-Horses, Swine, Grain-growing, Stock and all branches of farming.

One of its peculiarly valuable features is that it publishes in every issue the latestissued maps of the Weather Bureau, giving country for the previous two weeks. This information is of the utmost importance to every farmer in judging the probable course securing at great expense, in order to shape the renders of The American Farmer are which will not take many years. given just as reliable information as to the condition of the crops everywhere as the speculators and operators have, and thus are placed in exactly as good position to judge the course of the market.

In order to give all the farmers of the country an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the many merits of The American Farmer, the management has decided to make the extraordinary offer to send the journal for the remainder of 1892 to anyone sending them 25 cents. This is a great opportunity to get a vast amount of unusually good reading matter for an insignificant sum.

Address all communications to THE AMERICAN FARMER. 1729 NEW YORK AVENUE. Washington, D. C.

Sample copies free. Send for one. THE continued fall in the price of silver

is burting England very much. Silver is the sole circulating medium of Hindustan's 250,000,000 of population, and the lower it falls the less they are able to buy of England. This is the main cause of the depressed condition of the great cotton factories at Manchester, with the accompanying shutting down, reduction of wages, strikes,

GEN. DAN. E. SICKLES says that Tammany will do nothing during the present campaign. Cieveland's friends said that they ssistance, and now Tammany wants to see bem do it,

THE GREAT ENCAMPMENT.

As we go to press the 26th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is in session in Washington, and the Capital City of the Nation is thronged with 100,000 veterans of the greatest of civil wars, with hundreds of thousands more of their wives, sons, daughters, and friends.

It is the greatest gathering seen in Washington since the war, and the greatest aggregation of ex-soldiers seen since the seasoned veterans of the war tramped up Pennsylvania avenue in serried columns on those bright May days 27 years ago.

Everything is passing off in the happiest manner possible. Washington weather, which is the finest in the world when on its good behavior, has been at its best, and as bright skies as ever woodd the earth have bent lovingly over the City Beautiful.

The veterans and their families and friends have spent and are spending many happy hours sight-seeing-in visiting and admiring the infinite number of beautiful and interesting objects in which the National Capital

The parks, the statues, the magnificent streets, the superb public buildings, the historic places, the gathered relies of a hundred years of history, all minister to the pleasure of the visitors, and all claim the attention and appreciation of endless throngs.

National pride hightens the pride that the visitors feel in all this. It is their own city, with all its pride and glory, the city they fought to preserve from the ruinous hand of the rebel; the city that was the ebject of their hopes and fears for four long years; the city in which is concentrated the symbols of the greatness and power of their beloved country; the city whose magnificence has been purchased with money drawn from their own pockets.

Tens of thousands of them, with the families, are visiting the scenes of a hundred battles in the immediate vicinity, and finding spots dear to them for trials bravely endured, victories won, and as the death places of beloved comrades.

those who sought its destruction.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-

We give in full this week the admirable address of the Commander-in-Chief to the 26th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is a splendid document, telling in fitting words a year-chapter in the history of the greatest Order in the annals of the world.

Fortunately it has nothing but unbroken prosperity to record and report. The administration of Commander-in-Chief Palmer has been singularly able and judicious. No mistakes have been made, no disasters have occurred. There is nothing to explain away. Everything has been done as it should have been, and the year has shown a most gratifying increase in the membership as well as in the spirit of fraternity and interest in the grand Order.

The story he is able to tell is the best testimonial to the ability of Commander-in-Chief Palmer's administration. It is a full realization of the hopes of his ardent supporters at Detroit. He has done all and more than all that was promised for him, and given the Grand Army of the Republic strong, safe guidance through an important larger amount of better reading matter for | year of its history. The Order is to be congratulated upon it, and high praise is the well-earned meed of Comrade Palmer.

ANTI-ENGLISH FEELING.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, who always writes entertainingly, has quite an article in the Nineteenth Century on the reason of the antipathy to England by the people of this country. He does us the justice to believe and the development of the sheep-raising that this is not due to our subserviency to the Irish vote, but to England's maintenance of her hold upon Canada. We do not think that this explanation explains.

There is really much less of this feelowners. Besides this it has departments ing than people believe. Down in our devoted to Dairying, Poultry, Bee-keeping, hearts we are disposed to feel very kindly toward the English. We are proud of them as our kinsmen, and we feel that we have some share in their greatness. the temperature and rainfall all over the Next to ourselves they are the foremost history. The central piece on the Federal people of the world. Nor do we think that of the market. It is precisely the informa- feeling against her. We are quite willing

The main trouble is that England has a grasping policy. She wants dominate other countries for business and anxious to have a controlling influence in ours. Her commercial enterprise brings her into continual collision with our people, and friction results. England's course during the war is bitterly remembered by most of the people now alive. She had every righteous reason for siding with the Nation against the rebels, but she did just the other thing. She gave the rebels every encouragement she could without actually provoking war between the two countries, and she held herself ready during the earlier part of the contest to join our enemies as soon as she could get a plausible pretext. Later she had the wisdom to see that she had better not interfere in a family fight, but this did not prevent her sending out pirates to destroy our commerce and transfer the carrying trade of the world to her vessels. This was as bru-

graced the diplomacy of any Nation. We let her off very easily by the payment of the \$15,000,000 Alabama award. The could carry New York without Tammany's profits for a single year of the carrying trade we were robbed of amounted to more than the entire Alabama award.

Even this would be forgotten if England did not constantly remind us by vicious little diplomatic rubs that she is our autagonist and competitor, and more than a little jealous of our wonderful success. We could not but consider her conduct in the Bering Sea matter as distinctly and unnecessarily hostile, and there have been several recent incidents of similar nature where England has shown a disposition to act domineeringly and without regard to our interest or our dignity.

The American people are a very forgiving race, and their affection for England, in spite of all the wrongs she has done us, is so great, that they are always ready to forget her selfish unkindness. But she will not let them do this, but constantly stirs them up with some new cause of irritation.

THE LADIES' CITIZENS' COMMITTEE are receiving warm encomiums from the several associations of women in attendance upon the 26th National Encampment, for the very full and complete arrangements made for their care and comfort. A visit to the several Headquarters finds the visiting dele gations comfortably provided for, and highly appreciative of the generous hospitalities dispensed by our patriotic Washington women. The tender to the Woman's Relief Corps of the New York Avenue Church, made sacred to the veterans and all loyal Americans as the shrine in which Abraham Lincoln found spiritual refreshment in his long years of trials and peril, and which contains his pew, is but a sample of the rare honors bestowed upon the women who are working to brighten and bless the lives of the veterans of the Union.

THE bears took a prompt advantage of the cholera scare, and beat down stocks an average of \$1 a share, but the general business of the country showed no sympathy whatever with the conspiracy of the specu-

THE English Government had no special love for the "brotherhood of man" and "th It is a great occasion, this revisit of the homogeneity of the Anglo-Saxon race all veterans of the Nation to their Capital, more | over the world," when it was helping th than a quarter of century after they formed | rebels break up our Government, and senda living wall of fire and steel between it and | ing out pirates to destroy our ships and take the bread away from the mouths of thousands of our seafaring people.

THE KEARSARGE.

BY G. W. BRONSON, FALL RIVER, MASS.

She sailed secure from sea to sea-That saucy Alabama-As if she bore a charm-ed life, And not a haud could harm her.

She stole the goods of merchantmen, She burned the whalemen's oil, Until the cry of "Sail ahead!" Made bravest "salt" recoil.

Then getting tired of roaming round Upon the watery brine, She steamed into a Gallie port, To captivate some wine. But here her Captain found his match

A leash he could not slip; For only death itself could loose The gallant Winslow's grip. And Kearsarge strong had found her track And asked her out to play,

A game of grand croquet. And so the fleet and plucky craft Came out to meet her foe; But ere a single hour had passed

With solid rifled-cannon balls,

She settled down below. "They run! those coward Yankees!" The boasting rebels cried, But changed their tune entirely When felt her first broadside.

And so they circled round and round-Two cyclones cored with fire; For from the Kearsarge's steady aim Her foe could not retire.

O, how the song of Liberty Rang from each bursting shell, As on that crime-cursed privateer The Union Judgment fell!

Well may a mountain bowlder speak Of Winslow brave and true! And in this song we gladly praise The humblest of his crew.

A Monument of Bullets. A memento of the war possessed by Mr. A. E. Brooks, of Hartford, is a monument constructed of 1,833 bullets from the great battlefields, quantities of Union and Confederate buttons, epaulets, belt-plates, canteens, revolvers, bayonets, bowie knives, exploded shells, etc. Mr. Brooks in this object lesson of the conflict has aimed to give both sides equal representation. In the base of the monument and above the battles their dates are similarly given. Every article and weapon which forms side of the monument is a revolver, the barrel of which was exploded in the hand of a soldier England's hold on Canada engenders much named Williams. Beneath this implement of One of the rarest belt-plates to be found in rust, was found b Lyman Smith, of Hartford, near Gen. McPherthe spot where this brilliant officer fell during Sherman's march to the sca. On the opposite side is a Confederate canteen. It is pierced commercial reasons, and is particularly with buckshot in four or five places and is in are crossed bayonets, while the other has representations of the bowie knives that were The Confederate belt-plates cannot be duplicated easily. They represent the styles worn by officers and men. The framework for the monument is constructed of boards, planed and fitted together in the form of a shaft. To this the exhibits are fastened by means of brads and fine nails. The whole is surmounted by a 32-pounder.

A Fast Steamer. Contract has been made by the famed Belfast ship-builders, Harland and Wolff, to build an Atlantic steamer that will excel any previous one both as to size and speed. She will be 700 feet long, 65 feet 71 inches beam, and 4,500 tons horse-power. She will steam 22 knots an hour, with a maximum speed of 27 knots, and will have three screws, two of which will be fitted like the Majestic, and the third in the center. She will be ready for sea in March, 1894, and will be appropriately named the "Gigantic."

A Puzzle for Ornithologists.

[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.] Nicholas Gross, a farmer residing in Clay one of its species captured in this County. Its shape of a heart, and covered with feathers so fine that they resemble hair; its face is like amenable to the Rules and Regulations of the that of a monkey; the feet have two toes in | Grand Army, and it is hoped in peace, losing front and two toes behind, each of which is supplied with a sharp claw; its color is a beau-

HEADQ'RS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1892. JOHN PALMER, Commander-in-Chief G.A.R. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I respectfully submit the following report of this Department, covering the period of your administration: FINANCES.

When you assumed command of the Grand Army, and after paying all the accounts due to former administrations, the discovery was made that practically there were no funds on hand to carry on the business of this office and of the Order, except \$16,000 in United States bonds, and that there would be no income until after Dec. 31, 1891. It was decided not to sell any of the bonds if avoidable, and that therefore the most rigid economy should be exercised. Directions were given to chairmen of committees to bear the financial condition of the Order in mind and to limit their expenses as much as possible. It was estimated that the probable income of National Headquarters during the current year would be: From the per capita tax for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1891, of 11 cents per member in good standing (in round numbers 400,000), \$6,000; from the per capita tax for the six months ending June 31, 1892, of 1 cent per member in good standing (in round numbers 400,000), \$4,000; from interest on the United States bonds for one year, \$600; total, \$10,600. No allowance was made for the expenses of the Quartermaster-General's Department, as the profit on the sales made by this Department should be sufficient to cover all its expenses; nor was it taken into consideration that there might be a surplus of profit over expenses, nor is it advisable to base any calculations on the latter. An examination of the records developed the fact that the expenses of this office had heretofore been about \$7,200, and that the total expenses outside of purchases for the Quartermaster-General's Department were about \$18,000. The expenditures of this office to date, 121

months, were as follows: SALARIES.

Of the Adjutant General and the authorized typewriter and clerk,..... The Assistant Adjutant-General has been no source of expense to the Order. OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under this head are grouped: Office rent for 131/4 months to Sept. 30, cost of stove and fixtures, coal, light, and care of rooms. STATIONERY.

For Commander-in-Chief, Inspector-General, Judge Advocate-General, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, commissions, etc..... PRINTING.

Of general orders, circulars, letters, roll of Encampment, etc..... Orders have been electrotyped to save cost of resetting for Proceedings of National Encampment. POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE, CARTAGE, TEL-

EGRAMS. Orders sent by express, property received by freight, postage of office, telegrams of office, and Commander-in-Chief...... 611 58 Expended to date ... \$4,514 62

Estimated probable expense to end of September, salaries, expressage, postage, etc.......

Cost of maintenance of the Adjutant-General's office for 13½ (not 12) months. \$4,800 00 ADDITIONAL EXPENSES.

These are, however, by no means all the expenses incurred and incurring in the course of this administration, to be paid from the income of National Headquarters. There are to be added the expenses incidental to the National Encampment (about \$300); to the printing of the address of the Commander-in-Chief, of the reports of the National officers and committees (about \$400); to the preparing, printing, binding and distribution of the Proceedings of the 26th National Encampment (about \$2,000); the traveling expenses of the Commander-in-Chief, National officers, members of the Executive and other committees (about \$2,500); salaries of Inspector and Judge Advocate-General (\$600); maintenance of the Grant cottage at Mount McGregor (1,000); testimonial to Past Commander Veazey (\$450); in all amounting probably to \$7,000; making the total amount to be paid from the income of National Headquarters about \$11,800. The per capita tax of two cents per member, which produces an income of but \$8,000, is therefore plainly insufficient, and should be at least three cents per member per annum.

INSPECTIONS. The present system is unsatisfactory and cumbersome. The Installing Officer of a Post could also be its Inspector, and make a plain and simple report, inspecting the Post before installing its new officers. DECISIONS MADE BY THE COMMANDER-IN-

CHIEF. The Judge Advocate-General's report contains the decisions of that officer, approved by the Commander-in-Chief; they are, therefore, not reproduced here.

RULES AND REGULATIONS. There is a constant call for interpretations of all parts of the Rules and Regulations and its several hundred decisions. It would be a great relief to everybody if a committee would be appointed to revise the present Rules and Regulations, service book and forms and returns, and give us as few and plain and simple rules and forms as possible. REPRESENTATION AT THE NATIONAL ENCAMP-

The 26th National Encampment will consist, if all entitled to seats be present, of: having died and one resigned....... Past National officers... Department officers..... Past Department Commanders..... Representatives at-Large and apportioned according to membership, Dec. 31, 1891

DEPARTMENTS. There were at the time you were installed

as Commander-in-Chief 45 Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic; the number is the same to-day. The 25th National Encampment decided the names of four of the most important en- that there should not be organized new or gagements are spelled out with minie-balls, provisional departments in States in which there are already organized departments. This referred principally to the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, where there were a part of the monument above the base has a 17 Posts, nine of them being so-called colored Posts, These nine Posts were organized and chartered by a Department Commander while in the full and unquestioned power of his office, and had been recognized as valid by Comrades war is a shell that was fired at Petersburg. Alger and Veazey, who preceded you in the tion that the grain speculators have been that Canada shall remain in England's the United States figures between the ordinary plates worn in the service during the war and that they consisted of men not entitled to their operations. By means of these maps hands until she is ripe for annexation, and afterwards. The Union canteen, old and membership. As already stated, they were or ganized by competent authority, and the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the con's monument at Atlanta, commemorating | Republic gave all necessary power to the officers of the Department to remedy the second objection, who however not once used the authority in their hands. They simply persisted in not recognizing these Posts, claiming that singular contrast with the other. On one side | they were not legally organized and consisted of men ineligible to membership. The resolution of the 25th National Encampment made carried in the belts of the Louisiana Tigers. | it your imperative duty to act. After patient waiting and many suggestions which were not accepted, and after an Encampment had been held which recognized but the eight Posts, and therefore was illegal, you ordered the Commander of the Department to recognize the socalled colored Posts. The reply to this was the action of another illegal Encampment, surrendering its charter. No notice was taken of this action, but the Commander was suspended April 15, 1892, and the Senior-Vice Commander placed in command, and directed to recognize the Posts in question, and report his action within 20 days. This officer failed to comply with the orders issued, and was suspended May 20, 1892. The Junior-Vice Commander was then placed in command, receiving like directions, to which he replied that he was no longer a member of the Grand Army. June 3. 1892, Comrade A. S. Badger, a Past Commander of the Department, was assigned to its command and directed to recognize the nine Posts in question, to investigate the alleged illegal membership and to take such action as would be warranted by his investigation, to call an Encampment, etc. Comrade Badger has made Township, Auglaize County, Ohio, brought a the inspection and reported favorably on all tally selfish a performance as ever disat which 13 Posts were represented, which elected the authorized officers, who have been oddity is remarkable. The head is the exact | recognized by you, and the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi is now once more

by wilfulness. Upon request of the proper authorities the name of the Department of Virginia was changed to that of Virginia and North Carolina, May 20, 1892.

Dec. 31, 1890, there were in the several Departments of the Grand Army Posts in good standing. The returns of Departments for Dec. 31, 1891, report the number of Posts in good stand-A gain of Posts of .. MEMBERSHIP.

According to the reports for Dec. 31, 1890,

there were then in the Grand Army of the

Republic members in good standing numbering

GAIN DURING THE YEAR 1891.

409,489.

By muster in ... 32,586 64,401 Total gain ... Aggregate... 473,890 LOSS DURING THE YEAR 1891. By death... By honorable discharge... By transfer.... auspension By dishonorable discharge..... By delinquent reports

Members in good standing Dec. 31, 1891...... 407,781 An apparent loss of. In reality there is no loss, but a small gain, The Assistant Adjutant-General of one Department reported that he had reason to suspect that nearly 3,000 had been added to the membership of this Department (or rather to the records), with no shadow of authority or law, and that the returns made heretofore were incorrect; that he devoted himself to obtaining correct and reliable returns, the consequence being that his return showed a very large loss; this not only offsets the above loss, but actually makes apparent a gain during this year of

There is a very large number of members reported suspended, and quite a number are out on transfer cards, but it is of no good to in- | glad to get the change. dulge in statistics on these heads. Practically, it may be said that the membership of the Grand Army is now at its highest point. It no doubt will remain about the above numbers for a few years to come, when necessarily it must

decrease, and the decrease will be rapid. The following table will show the membership since 1877. During the six years preceding, it was almost at a standstill, comprising on an average less than 26,000 comrades for each

M	Members.			
1877	. 27,179			
1878	31,016			
1879	44,752			
1880	60,634			
1881	85,856			
1882				
1883	. 315,446			
1884	273,168			
1885				
1886	323,571			
1887	. 355,916			
1888				
1889	397,974			
1890				
1891				
CONSOLIDATION OF DEPARTMENTAL RE				
The annexed table shows the condition	of the			

Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic Dec. 31, 1891. At the end of the columns will be found the condition of the same June 30, 1892, as far as returns have been received:

| Dec. 31, 1890, |June 30, 1892

Departments.	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.
Alabama	10	332	12	307
Arizona	8	295	9	288
Arkansas	72	2,002	90	2,615
California	107	6,181	105	6,044
Colorado and Wyoming	67	2,940	75	2,839
Connecticut	70	6,946	68	6,752
Delaware	19	1,328	21	1,230
Florida	17	414	15	415
Georgia	9	432	10	439
Idaho	19	454	19	423
Illinois		32,641	578	31,383
Indiana	523	25,173	530	24,568
Indian Territory			14	266
lowa	437	20,324		*
Kansas	480	18,427	****	*
Kentucky		5,789	182	6,762
Louisiana & Mississippi	17	1,051	12	660
Maine	161	9,676	165	9,702
Massachusetts	205	23,592	209	24,212
Maryland	47	2,522	47	3,155
Michigan		20,742	371	20,461
Minnesota		8,201	163	2,990
Missouri	437	21,028	452	21,092
Montana		689	\$53.03 (F.E.S.)	********
Nebraska	255	8,137	258	8,329
New Hampshire	93	5,127	94	5,147
New Jersey	113	7,732	117	7,889
New Mexico	10	299		304
New York	634	40,865		40,347
North Dakota	26	731	26	687
Ohio	733	49,011		*
Oklahoma		**********	20	675
Oregon	52	1,905	48	2,144
Pennsylvania		43,820		43,643
Potomac	14	3,205		3,638
Rhode Island	23	2,921	27	2,838
South Dakota	94	2,783	1000	2,770
Tennessee	80	3,697	86	3,484
Texas	36	1,165	57	1,613
Utab	3	188	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	173
Vermont	109	5,473		5,442
Virginia & N. Carolina	42	1,388	46	1,427
Washington and Alaska	59	2,512		2,249
West Virginia	82	2,971	93	3,132
Wisconsin	264	13,775	272	13,494
Indian Ter. & Oklahoma	17	605	*****	
			_	

7,339 409,489 .. * Returns not in at date of report.

EXPENDED IN CHARITY. According to the Departmental returns, there has been expended by the various Posts for the relief of unfortunate comrades, soldiers' widows, and orphans:

From July 1, 1891, to December 31, 1891 \$96,011 14 From July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1891...... 2,221,704 24 I do not believe that these figures are correct. There is no doubt that the actual amount is

The proceedings of the Council of Administration and its Executive Committee, the re- the entire Peary relief expedition in good health. ports of committees appointed by you, received by me, I have also had printed and annexed to | cept Mr. Verhoeff, who, it is believed, lost his life this report, so that the members of the Encampment may have an opportunity to read them and to become familiar with them before taking

The reports of the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General, the Judge Advocate-General, the Surgeon-General, and the Chaplain-in-Chief, in the order named, are herewith Finally, I wish to thank you for the honor

conferred upon me by you and the confidence you have placed in me. I can only hope that I have not fallen very far short of your expecta-Of my associates on your staff, who have at

all times shown me great consideration, I shall always think with the warmest feelings. Yours in F., C., and L., FRED. PHISTERER, Adjutant-General.

TRIBUNETS. AN ABBREVIATION.

Old Hyson-I wonder who this telegram is from. It is signed simply "Won't." Who under the sun is meant by "Won't?"

Young Hyson (looking at it)-Let's see.

says that he is off for the West this morning. Oh, yes; it is from Cousin Will Knott, I suppose he is in a hurry. THE PRESENCE. Steele-I had a terrible experience last

night, Sappy. I entered my room a little after midnight; it was as black as jet: I could not see my hand before my face. I knew I was alone in the room, and yet I could not help but feel that there was something there. Sapsmith (his hair rising)-0-0-0-0! What

was it, Steele? Steele-The rocking-chair.

GETTING EVEN.

Mrs. Bitters (at the church festival)-Excuse me. Brother Isaac, but are you going to stop eating pretty soon? You have your

third bowl of oyster stew now. Alkali Ike (with his mouth full)-The case stands jest this-a-way, Sister Bitters: You however five Posts. The suspended officers made me aute up in advance. I forked over a have not yet been brought to trial for distiful brown; its cry is like that of a scared obedience of your orders, as in your fraternal \$5 bill, and then you said it was agin the rule

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL. | tated more by prejudice and bad counsel than I'm goin' to keep right on eatin' till one of the latter replied: "In all probability the heroloe's suspended for my benefit, or till I git my money's worth, or bust.

A MISTAKE.

Farmer Eastman (just back from the postoffice)-Mirandy, I've got terrible news for you. Them desperate Westerners have hung Mrs. Eastman-How do you know? Did

you get a telegram? "No, but I jest got the paper from there and it says that a man was lynched last week for attempting to clean out the town, and you

know they appointed Lyman Street Commissioner only two weeks ago." PROFITABLE. Visitor-I suppose the profits from making

counterfeit money were large? Convict-Well, it was a lucre-creative business while it lasted.

PROBABLY NOT. Mrs. Prink-These gloves are so very tight that I fear I cannot get them on. Polite Salesman-Oh, I assure you, madam you will have no trouble in drawing them on

as soon as you get your hand in. A GOOD REASON.

Col. Hooks (the real-estate agent)-Well, I never saw such a fellow as you are for keeping your hands in your pockets. Every time I meet you they are thrust in up to your elbows.

THE SAME THING.

Tuffoutt (on the cars)-Soy! I see dat Bullneck is out in a challenge in dis paper to box all comers for \$500. Wot d'yer t'ink of dat, eh? Tombs-I'd do it for half the money, and

"Wot? Are youse a slugger?" "No; undertaker."

PERSONAL.

Capt. Charles King, author of many military novels; R. H. Savage, who wrote "My Official Wife," and Prof. Arthur S. Hardy, writer of "But Yet a Woman," and other books, were all cadets together at West Point in 1865.

A New York man who has been rusticating in Maine has made the discovery that there are not enough great men in that State to name the streets after, and that the proverbial economy of the average Maine man is seen in the splitting of the names of those who are called great in order that there may be enough names to go around. For instance, in Portland, where Gen. Neal Dow has lived since "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," there is a "Neal" street and a now resides. A more noticeable instance of trying to make a great name go a long way is seen in the suburban city of Deering, where in three adjoining blocks they have a "William" street, a "Pitt" street, and a "Fessenden" street. In the heart of Portland there is a "Thomas" street, some distance away a "Brackett" street, and near the latter a "Reed" street. The great lightning quorumcounter lives on Brackett street.

Oliver P. Morton, the son of the "war Governor of Indiana, is about to publish a book entitled 'The Southern Empire." It contains three essays, the first of which gives its name to the volume, and is a study of the probable effect on the Western World of a successful result of the Southern

Congressman Pettigrew, of Dakota, is said to be making an effort to have the records of all courtsmartial since the war made public. If he succeeds he will have stirred up a hornets' nest, surely. It is said in military circles that there is one officer in the Army who has been pardoned by every President from Grant to Harrison, inclusive.

One of those rather shocking stories which one hears occasionally regarding Admiral Goldsborough, represents him as inquiring of the Chaplain how his labors with the sailors prospered; to which the reply was that satisfactory progress was being made, except that the men could not be induced to abandon swearing so long as their officers set them a bad example. A contributor to Kate Field's Washington, in narrating the incident, makes the Admiral rejoin, "Tut, tut, man, that is not to be helped; the officers all swear; I do it myself sometimes, but I don't mean anything-not a bit more than you do by your praying."

The monument to be erected by the Army of the Cumberland on the field of Chickamauga will cost \$35,000. Its site will be near "Old Rosey's" Headquarters, which were in Widow Glenn's cottage. Thomas Harrington, a boss plumber of 325 Ryerson street, Brooklyn, last week, through his attorny, C. P. Hoffman, served papers upon President Abram Meyers, in a suit against the village of Nyack for \$5,000 for the death of his brother, John J. Harrington, who was burned in the old lockup in that place in June, 1891. The papers were placed in the hands of A. S. Tompkins, Attorney for the Corporation, who will defend the etion. On the night of June 5, 1891, John J. Harrington was met by an officer at midnight in this place and taken to the old lockup on Gedney street. At an early hour in the morning the lockup burned down, and Harrington perished in the

flames. He was identified by the discharge papers

from the army which were found in the inside

pocket of his cost. Capt. Jensen, of the West Greenland bark Flourine, has arrived in Philadelphia, and says: "Not to the knowledge of any Greenland traders has there been such immense blockades of ice as exist this year, and from what I saw I believe it impossible for any relief expedition to reach Peary at this time." Notwithstanding this report of Capt. Jensen's, a dispatch was received from St. John's, N. F., which says that the steamer Kite had arrived there Sunday afternoon, Sept. 11, from North Greenland. from whence she sailed on Aug. 24. On board are with Lieut. Peary and Mrs. Peary and party, exshortly after the return of Peary from the inland ice by falling into the crevasse of a glacier at the head of Robertson's Bay, a body of water adjoining McCormick Bay, while on an expedition of his own to a neighboring Eskimo settlement. This conclusion was only reached, notwithstanding that his body was not found, after many days of persistent and minute search, and until abundant traces of his having gone on the glacier and none of his having crossed it were discovered.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Loudon, of San Jose, Cal., was the scene of joy and festivity on the evening of Aug. 22 last. Members of the G.AR. Woman's Relief Corps, Sons and Daughters of Veterans, and others, to the number of 175, surprised Mr. and Mrs. Loudon about 9 o'clock by entering their yard singing "Marching Through Georgia. It soon became evident that the place would be taken by storm, and to save the terrible results which would follow from the suspiciouslooking packages which the ladies carried, and upon being informed that this was the 25th anniversary of their wedding, the occupants concluded to surrender quietly. The presents which Mr. and Mrs. Loudon received were numerous and valuable. J. H. Russell made the presentation speech on behalf of the G.A.R. and W.R.C., which was responded to by Mr. Loudon. The following are the presents received : G.A.R. Post, pudding dish and spoon; W.R.C., berry dish and spoon, sauce and pepper stand, fruit knives, butter dish, thimble, photograph holder, with silver bells; also, souvenirs of the G.A.R. and W.R.C. were presented to Mr. and Mrs. London. The evening was spent by the old folks in telling war stories and by the young people in playing games, after which ice cream and cake were served. The following musical program was rendered: G.A.R. song, by Post and Corps; trio, Judge Gass, Miss Myrtie Ammen, Miss Nellie Kelly pianist; solo, Miss Bessie Bailey, Miss Florence Bailey planist, Mrs. Rowland Hill violinist. The many congratulations of the G.A.R. and W.R.C. were then extended to Mr. and Mrs. Loudon, and the hearty wishes that they may live to celebrate their golden wedding. The exercises closed with "Auld Lang Syne."

It has been supposed that Whittier first heard of the incident on which his poem "Barbara Freitchie" was based from Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. But the poet not long ago told an inquirer that he caught the conceit in this way : He was rative of a soldier, home on leave, who had been feeling you believe that their course was dic- to give any change back, Wal, now, Sister, master of Frederick, Mr. William D. Jenks, and yesterday."

three things happen-till that thar rule is name is Barbara Freitchie." There was one circumstance which Whittier never cleared up to his own satisfaction. As he understood it the soldier described the heroine as a young woman; Mr. Jenks described her as four-score years and ten. "I never saw the soldier again," said Whittier, neither do I know his name. All I could learn of him was that he was a member of a Massachusetts regiment. I have given Mr. Jenks's reply from memory, being too feeble to look through my accumulated correspondence and give his answer

Maj, Harvey, United States Pension Agent at Detroit, paid off the 43,000 pensioners of Michigan in six days, ending Saturday night, Sept. 10: thus surpassing all previous records.

The Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, the Catholic priest, who has lately been preaching in Kansas City, was there thought to resemble his late father, Gen. W. T. Sherman, very strongly in appearance, and to reveal the intellectuality that is so characteristic of the family.

The beautiful and daring wife of Lieut, Peary, who braved the rigors and perils of a Winter in the Arctic regions, and the civilized woman who has been nearer the North Pole than has any other of her sex and ulture, is said to be only about 23 years of age.

An old subscriber says that Joe Pimlot, of Augusta, Kan., has a brass born with a history, and that if the Augusta Band to which Joe belongs should visit Washington during the G.A.R. Encampment it should have first place among the instruments there. The horn was brought from Germany by Charles Hire in 1854, and it may have seen service in the great wars of that country, as Mr. Hire was of a musical, military family. In 1861 Mr. Hire enlisted as a musician with Rhoan's N. C. Art., C. S. A. With him was this horn from the commencement of the rebellion to the close. It was at the battles of Manassas, Gettysburg, the Alkali Ike (sourly)-That's to keep your'n | Wilderness, and many others. In the surrender and parole at Appomattox Courthouse Mr. Hire was allowed to take his horn with him, and he brought it to Kansas in 1869. He played it in Auderson & Co.'s, Sells Bros., Forepaugh's, and several other circuses. He also used it several seasons with the different dramatic companies, and was traveling with the Richardson & Lambert Company when at Key West, Fig., the bandwagon was turned over and Hire was killed. The horn was sent to Henry Moyle, who, as administrator, sold it to Joe Pimlot. It is a first-class horn; sound as ever, with the exception of dents made in it when the band-wagon turned over at Key West, Mr. Moyle is ex-Mayor of Augusta, and vouches for the truth of the horn's history.

MUSTERED OUT.

[If those who send obituary notices would follow the form used below it would insure immediate appearance in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. HAGAN.—At Toledo, Ore., Sept. 6, 1892, of aneurism of the heart, Peter Hagan, late Captain, Co. E. 12th Mo. Cav. His funeral was held under the direction of Phil. Sheridan Post, 24. WHITNEY.- it Athens, Ill., Sept. 2, 1892, Barney C. Whitney, Co. A, 3d Ill. Mr. Whitney enlisted in August, 1861, as bugler, and was discharged from the St. Louis Hospital Jan. 4, 1863, being unfit for further service. He leaves a widow.

Anderson.—At Goshen, O., Sept. 3, 1892, of Bright's disease, Mahlon S. Anderson, 43d Ohio. Mr. Anderson was a member of Bart Emery Post. He leaves a widow and five grown children. Milwaukee, Wis., William Rollmer, Co. A, 24th Wis. Mr. Rollmer was found near the Milwaukee Railroad tracks literally out to

CLAUGH.—At Lisbon, N. H., Sept. 3, 1892, of paralysis, Larkin H. Claugh, Co. H, 9th N. H., aged 69 years. The burial services were conducted by Col. Emery Post, 23. GARBER.—At Cedar Rapids, Iowa., Sept. 1, 1892, of typhoid fever and heart failure, S. A. Garber, Co. B, 19th Iowa. He was a member of William

Morris.-At Laddonia, Mo., Aug. 16, 1892, Jonathan Morris, Co. H. 14th Pa. Cav., aged 62 years. Mr. Morris was buried in Laddonia Cemetery with the services of Union Post, 229, of which he was a HERALD.—At Fairport, Mo., July 19, 1892, by suicide, Nelson Herald, Co. H, 1st Mo. Cav., aged 70 years. He was a member of John Williams

SHIPMAN.-At Fairport, Mo., July 19, 1892, of heart failure, Sylvester Shipman, Co. F. Sist Ohio, aged 54 years. He was buried by John Williams Post, 218. He leaves a widow and two children. FERREL.—At Zanesville, O., Sept. 8, 1892, of a complication of diseases, Lewis H. Ferrel, Co. H. Ist Ohio, aged 54 years. He enlisted April 17, 1861, and was honorably discharged Aug. 1 of the same year, having been severely injured at the battle of Vienna. He afterward enlisted in Co. A, 16th Ohio, serving honorably for three years. His palibearers were six members of Hazlett Post, 81. He leaves

a widow and six children.
SMITH.—At Mars Hill, Me., Sept. 1, 1892, Thomas R. Smith, Sergeant, 3d Me. battery, aged 64 years. The burial services were under the auspices of Robert J. Gray Post, 125, of which he was a member. He leaves a widow. NEWMAN.—At Shelby, Iowa, Aug. 9, 1892, George W. Newman, Co. D, 97th Ohio, aged 52 years. He was buried with full honors by Dick Yates Post,

264. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

GIRT.—At Ranier, Ore., Aug. 19, 1892, of lung troubles, Samuel D. Girt, Co. G. 83d Pa., aged 63 years. He was a member of the G.A.R. and a noble comrade beloved by all. Evans.—At Mowesqua, Ill., Aug. 15, 1892, of con-comption, Lorenzo D. Evans, Co. H, 13th Ind., aged 65 years. His funeral was conducted under the auspices of J. V. Clements Post, 263. He leaves a widow and four children. La Dow.—At Moweaqua, Ill., Aug. 15, 1892, of heart disease, Jerome La Dow, Co. F, 19th Ohio. His funeral was attended by the comrades of J. V.

Clements Post, 363. He leaves a widow and two Tovey.—At Fredonia, Iowa, Sept. 6, 1892, of rheumatism, John Tovey, Co. A, 90th Ill., aged 55 years. He enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, and served until wounded at Fort McAllister Dec. 13, 1864. The remains were interred in the Lemars Cemetery Sept. 8. He leaves a widow and seven daughters.

A Soldiers' Monument.



and the old boys are very proud of it. The memo rial is placed at the northeast corner of the public square, near the courthouse. It is 28 feet square at he base, and 67 feet high. Its cost was \$256,900.

A Remarkable Banquet. [St. Louis Globe Democrat.]

"I have eaten apples that ripeued more than 1,800 years ago, bread made from wheat grown before the children of Israel passed through the Red Sea, spread it with butter that was made when Elizabeth was Queen of England, and washed down the repast with wine that was old when Columbus was playing, barefoot, with the boys of Genos," was the remarkable statement made by Ameziah Dukes, a New York broker, now a guest of the Southern, "The remarkable 'spread' was given by ad antiquarian named Goebel in the city of Bruss sels in 1871. The apples were from an earthen jar taken from the ruins of Pompell, that buried city to whose people we owe our knowledge of canning frait. The wheat was taken from a chamber in one of the smaller pyramids. the butter from a stone shelf in an old well in Scotland, where for centuries it had lain in an earthen crock in icy water, and the wine was recovered from an old vanit in the city of Corinth. There were six guests at the table, and waiting for his mail at the Amesbury postoffice one | each had a mouthful of the bread and a teaday, and while thus detained listened to the nar- specuful of the wine, but was permitted to help himself liberally to the butter, there being wounded at Monoency, and who witnessed the several pounds of it. The apple jar held about flag-waving episode, but could not tell the woman's two thirds of a gailon, and the fruit was as name. Thereupon the poet wrote to the Post- sweet and the flavor as fine as though put up